The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CONGRESS.

A Proposition to Expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for Treasonable Sentiments.

Bold Avowal of Disloyalty by Mr. Harris, of Maryland.

He Rebukes the Democratic Party for Not Facing the Music.

A Proposition to Expel Mr. Harris Fails for Want of a Two-thirds Vote.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN ASIA.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, presented to the Senate a memorial of the American Ethnographical Society, in favor of sending a commission to the unknown parts of Eastern Asia, for diplomatic, commercial and agricultural purposes, as proposed by Surgeon McGOWAN, United States Army. Gov. MORGAN also submitted a memorial from the American Institute, commending the comprehensive enterprise of Dr. McGOWAN, as one which "cannot fail to increase the number and variety of our agricultural products, and which must lead to the acclimatizing of various useful animals, giving an impetus to our foreign commerce, and promoting generally the cause of science and civilization." The Institute urges the "adoption of such resolutions as may secure to the proposed commission of exploration, not only such aid as will be satisfactory to its enlightened projector, but, at the same time, be creditable to our great and growing nation." Various other learned and industrial bodies have joined in memorializing Congress on the same subject.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

The number of pensions granted, and pension certificates issued at the Pension-office during the month of March, was five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven, as follows:

Widows and orphans	3,592
Invalids	1,535
Rejected	474
Total number disposed of	5,601

The whole number of applications that have been disposed of in the office since the breaking out of the rebellion is ninety-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, of which forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two were for widows, and forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven for invalid pensions.

The number of applications received during March was four thousand and seventy-three.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ABUSES IN NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Senator GRIMES' bill for reforming the abuses in naval supplies, which are shown to exist by the conviction of STORRS, and the arrest of SOMERVILLE, RAYMOND and SAVAGE, has been reported against by Senator HALE, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Therefore the old naval agency system will not probably be changed at present.

NAVAL ENGINE CONTRACTORS.

The greater number of the engineers who have built engines are here, petitioning Congress for aid. Mr. HALE has not yet reported on the subject. Without interfering with the merits of the claims, it is only just to say that to grant the prayer will increase the naval expenditures far beyond the amount already considered by that Senator as extravagant.

THE CASE OF MR. LOAN, OF MISSOURI.

The report made by the Committee on Elections, in the case of Mr. BRIDGE against Mr. LOAN, of the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, is signed by Representatives GARFIELD, for himself, and DAWES, WOODBRIDGE, BAXTER, and BROWN, of Wisconsin.

They say the evidence discloses ample proof that a portion of the militia in certain localities disregarded entirely the injunction given in certain orders, and in many instances in violation of their duty as good citizens, and the commands promulgated prior to to this election, these soldiers, assuming who should and who should not vote, and for whom votes should be cast, and by threats, violence and various modes of intimidation, *they so far interfered with the election as, in the opinion of the committee, to render it a nullity*; they therefore report that neither LOAN, the sitting member, nor BRIDGE, the contestant, is entitled to the seat. Representatives UPSON, BRANDEGEE, SMITH and SCHENCK, of the minority, see no reason for invalidating the election, and hence they join in a resolution that LOAN is entitled to the place he now occupies.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 9.

TREASONABLE SENTIMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

The speaker called Mr. HOLMES, of New-Hampshire, to the chair, and, rising to a question of privilege,

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, On the 8th day of April, 1864, when the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, ALEXANDER LONG, a Representative in Congress from the Second District of Ohio, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independent nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union; and

WHEREAS, The said so-called Confederacy thus sought to be recognized and established on the ruins of a dismembered and destroyed Union, has in the field officers and soldiers, those who have added perjury to their treason, and who seek to obtain success for their parricidal efforts by the killing of the loyal soldiers of the nation, who are seeking to save it from destruction; and whereas, the oath administered and taken by the said ALEXANDER LONG on the first day of the present Congress, declares that "I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States," thereby declaring that such conduct is regarded as inconsistent with membership in the Congress of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That ALEXANDER LONG, Representative from the Second District of Ohio, having on the 8th of April, last, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union, and thereby giving aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

Mr. COLFAX said that he had pondered upon his duty, and felt that he had a double obligation resting upon him—one as the presiding officer to administer the duties of the Chair and the rules impartially; and the other as a Representative from the Ninth District of Indiana, commissioned to speak, act, and vote for his constituents, many of whom are in the tented field, and exposing their lives for the safety and perpetuity of the country. He owed it to the women and children in his district whose natural protections were stricken down by the bloody hand of treason, and whose households have been bereft. He had no personal unfriendliness toward the gentleman from Ohio. Their relations had always been pleasant. He (COLFAX) believed in the "freedom of speech," and nothing would have prompted him to the present course excepting the utterances of the gentleman (LONG) that, in no many words, he had in favor of recognizing the so-called Confederacy and its independence, and, by such recognition, admitting it as one of the family of nations; and now, when the Confederate flag was here boldly unfurled, and aid and comfort was given to the enemy by the gentleman (LONG) notwithstanding his oath of office, he (COLFAX) felt it his duty to offer this resolution, and call upon the House to pass their judgment upon it. He had offered the resolution, not as the result of consultation, but on his own responsibility. He (COLFAX) said deliberately that his (LONG's) avowal could not be passed over in silence. If such remarks, giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," are suffered to go unrebuked, why ought we to ask our soldiers to peril their lives for the Union? When destruction is near enough to assail us on this floor, we should cease to school ourselves, for they have not repudiated their obligations any more flagrantly—certainly less influentially. Compassion not if foreign governments recognize the rebel government, if you pass over this declaration of the gentleman (LONG) in silence. If any gentleman of the same political party as the gentleman from Ohio (LONG)—a gentleman who had advocated the recognition of the Confederate flag and government—desired to offer a resolution of this character, he (COLFAX) would give way to him. History is writing down on her enduring tablets events of every passing hour. He (COLFAX) doubted not that the gentlemen's (LONG's) friends should have offered this resolution for their own good name. The Senate of the United States, by a more than two-thirds vote, had expelled Senator BRIGHT for writing to the rebel chief a letter of introduction, and after this, when the Legislature of Indiana came to elect Senators, one for a long term and another for a short term, they, respecting the solemn act of the Senate, refused to send him back again to that body; and a year ago, a former member of Congress (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) was sent out of the country. His friends were before the people, and, by a verdict of 100,000 votes, reaffirmed the order of the Commanding General, (Major-Gen. BURNSIDE,) and but the other day the Supreme Court refused to reopen and review the judgment of that General. If we pass over these utterances of "aid and comfort to the enemy" in silence, those whose hands are stained with blood may ask to come here from the confines of the Confederacy, saying: We have done no more in Richmond than the gentleman from Ohio has in this hall; and this he did in your presence unrebuked.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the resolution to expel a member of the House called for more than usual gravity. He was not in the House when his colleague (LONG) made his remarks; but he (COX) was informed by members around him that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he (COX) been in his seat yesterday, he should have disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion, as crystallized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of the Ohio delegation, excepting his colleague, (LONG,) who was willing to recognize the Confederate Government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make partisan capital by those on the other side. He (COX) believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments and not those of his party. Recently there was a Democratic State Convention in Ohio, representing 145,000 votes, and in that convention no sentiment like that of his colleague was uttered. The only man whose name was presented, looking to recognition, and who had circulated a pamphlet in support of his views, received only two votes in that convention as a delegate. The loyal people of Ohio are not under any shape or color in favor of such a declaration as the resolution attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State rallied and sent her sons to the war, although the people of Ohio did not agree with the African wholly.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) as if in correction of the gentleman, suggested that he meant "Abyssinian." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX replied that the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) took pleasure in repeating a worn-out joke, and he doubted whether that gentleman had any sense at all in connection with the African question.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he would leave that to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX said he would not submit to any further frivolous interruptions, and then referred to the resolutions introduced into the last Congress by Representative CONWAY, of Kansas, in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Where then was the sensitive gentleman from Indiana (COLFAX) that he did not come forward with a resolution of expulsion. He would ask the Speaker (COLFAX) to respond to the question. The Speaker declares that he is for "free speech." Why, then, does he pursue my colleague (LONG) for uttering his sentiments while he (the Speaker) refrains from expelling a man in his (COLFAX's) own ranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer the question.

Mr. COLFAX replied: The Representative from Indiana claims the floor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentlemen's (COX's) speech.

Mr. COX—The gentleman is distinguished for prudence as well as for sagacity.

Some one here asked Mr. COX whether he thought Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, should have been expelled for offering the resolutions that he (CONWAY) did.

Mr. COX responded that he did not think that *Mr. CONWAY should be expelled any more than Mr. STEVENS*, of Pennsylvania, should for his speech in favor of regarding the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government—as an independent nation. His colleague (GARFIELD,) had taken the same ground as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) and now he (GARFIELD,) was in favor of expelling a member of the House, entertaining the same views as himself.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that he took the most decided ground against the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) that the South are now a foreign people. In his speech he (GARFIELD) remarked that they were in the Union; that in putting down this rebellion we must be governed by the laws of war as if they were a foreign nation—but not thereby admitting them to be a foreign nation.

Mr. COX.—Do you hold the doctrine that the Southern Confederacy is independent now, and if not, are you in favor of expelling the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) for holding such a doctrine? I do not believe either in the doctrine of Mr. STEVENS or of Mr. LONG.

Mr. GARFIELD—I draw the most marked and broad distinction between the opinions of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) and those of the gentleman from Ohio (LONG.) The former favored the prosecution of the war to the uttermost to bring back the revolted States; the latter is opposed to all further prosecution of the war, and records all compromises as impossible. He (LONG) declared openly for *throwing up the white flag*, acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, and that he would make no attempt, *either by conference or war*, to restore the Union.

Mr. TRACY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested that his colleague (STEVENS) was not in his seat, being detained therefrom by sickness.

Mr. COX replied that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) were printed, and were as well known as if he (STEVENS) were present.

Mr. COX then referred to the remarks of Hon. BENJAMIN BRANDON, formerly a member of the House, who said, at the commencement of the rebellion, that if the rebels sustained themselves for a year or two, and nothing but a war of subjugation could bring them back he (BRANDON) would be disposed to recognize their independence. Did his colleague (GARFIELD) vote for Mr. BRANDON as Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he did not vote for that gentleman or for any ticket. If he had been in Ohio at the time, he should have voted for Mr. BRANDON. His (GARFIELD's) only excuse for not doing so was, not being in the State when the election took place. There were many men on both sides of the political question in the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the Southern people alone for a time, hoping that reason might return to them by delay. Others said we cannot let them alone, and to this class belonged the patriots on both sides. But now, after the question has been already adjudicated, and now when the people are determined, after three years have gone by, and when we are emerging from the night into the daylight of victory, to throw up the contest would be treason.

[At the hour of going to press—3½ A. M.—the report of this discussion was still coming over the lines, although it was closed in the House before 6 P. M. We give the closing proceedings, which embody the sensation of the day, from the brief report forwarded during yesterday afternoon.—EDS. TIMES.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. LONG yesterday, and he would stand by him for weal or woe. If there was any honesty in the Democratic party they would rise like a hurricane and sweep away those who are preying upon the very vitals of the Republic. He (HARRIS) was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but of acquiescing in secession.

A scene of great excitement existed, owing to the words of Mr. HARRIS, and for this he was compelled to take his seat.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Mr. LONG had declared in his written speech that he would prefer recognition as an alternative, rather than the people of the South should be conquered and exterminated, and he (WOOD,) endorsed this, and they could expel him for it.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought not agreeing with Mr. LONG, regarded the proposition as extraordinary.

He yielded the floor to Mr. COLFAX, who, in order to see in printed form what Mr. LONG really had uttered yesterday, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Monday, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, for the utterance of treasonable sentiments.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, contending the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied, insisting that the rule had been specifically complied with.

The Speaker pro tem. decided Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution to be in order.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution on the table. Not carried.

Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS was not adopted—yeas 51, nays 58—a two-thirds vote being necessary for that purpose.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PROGRESS OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION

Dick Taylor Defeated by Gen. Smith at Cane River.

FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Interesting Details of Military Operations in Louisiana.

CAIRO, Friday, April 8.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans, on the evening of the 3d, has arrived, bringing a large number of Government mules and wagons from Vicksburgh.

Nine hundred contrabands, men, women and children, had arrived from Alexandria.

Officers of steamers from Red River report a considerable fight at Cane River, thirty-five miles above Alexandria, on the 28th, between Gen. SMITH's forces, consisting of 8,000 infantry, under Gen. MOWER, and DUDLEY's brigade of LEE's cavalry corps, and DICK TAYLOR's army, estimated at 12,000 strong, posted in an advantageous position. The fight lasted about three hours. Our loss is reported at 16 killed and about 60 wounded. That of the rebels was much greater, some placing it at 200 killed and wounded.

We captured 500 prisoners, and others are still being brought in.

DUDLEY's brigade in the advance, greatly distinguished themselves.

Our troops did not halt on the battle ground, but pushed on in pursuit of the retreating foe. No rest would be given the rebels.

It was Gen. SMITH's design to force the enemy to make a stand and defeat them in a pitched battle, if possible.

A considerable number of deserters have entered our lines.

The steamer *La Crosse* was captured and burned by guerrillas on the 25th ult. below Alexandria, and her crew were released on parole, but their officers were retained.

The same band fired into the *Mattie Stevens* on the night of the 30th. No injury was reported.

A large number of Mississippi refugees are gathering within our lines at Fort Pike and vicinity. Seven hundred in one lot are reported to be leaving rebeldom.

Sales of cotton in New-Orleans on the 1st inst.: 400 bales; ordinary 56c. @58c.; low middling 68c. @ 69c.; middling, 70c. Sugar, new crop, 13½c. @17½c.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Forrest Moving South—Grierson Harassing His Columns, but not Strong Enough to Attack Him in Force.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 9.

The steamer *Molly Able* arrived here to-night with Memphis dates of last evening and 480 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Considerable excitement existed at Memphis, caused in consequence of our pickets being driven in at Germantown, a few miles out on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. This is believed to be a feint made by FORREST to enable him to get South with the trains containing the plunder taken by him at Paducah. The Memphis militia have gone to the front to meet any attack that may be made.

Gen. HURLBUT forbids the shipment to Memphis of malt liquors, light wines and medicines without the approval of Gen. BUCKLAND, countersigned by W. P. MILLER, special Treasury Agent. No more permits for goods going beyond the military lines of the city will be granted for the present.

The Memphis cotton market is active and firm, with an upward tendency for the higher grades. Receipts very light. Middling 62c., good middling 66c. @68c., and fair 67c.

The Red River correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* notices an unconfirmed report that Gen. BANKS's forces captured Shreveport without firing a gun; that several of our gunboats had gone above the shoals of Red River to cooperate with our land forces, and that large numbers of cattle and ponies *were being captured by our scouting parties, as well as cotton.*

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 9.

The returns of the election for Judge of the Southern District of Illinois, indicate the election of LEWIS HANNOCK, Union, over Judge MULKEY, Democrat, by about sixty majority.

Two weeks ago, a man named STEWART was robbed and murdered in his own house in White County, Ill., by men disguised as negroes. The murderers were tracked over seventy miles, to the house of GEORGE W. AIKEN. AIKEN was arrested, and his captors, while returning with him, are reported to have hung him, being convinced of his guilt.

A large lot of soldiers' clothing was found in his house which the gang are said to have used when out on a robbing and murdering expedition. The gang are believed to have murdered several Union men in Williamson County.

AIKEN was formerly a Quartermaster in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, and Sheriff of Williamson County.

The steamer *La Crosse* has arrived from New-Orleans with 320 hogsheads of sugar, and 300 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati, and 250 hogsheads of sugar, and 27 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer *Empress* has also arrived from New-Orleans with 75 hogsheads of sugar, and 200 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati, and 300 hogsheads of sugar for St. Louis.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Forrest Disbanding his Kentucky Regiments—Operations of Guerrillas at Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 8.

Nineteen rebels, from Caldwell County, belonging to the Third Kentucky rebel Cavalry, gave themselves up to the Provost-Marshal of Hopkinsville yesterday, and were sent here, where they took the oath prescribed by the Amnesty Proclamation. One of them says that FORREST, on the 26th, marched between Mayfield and Paducah, disbanded the Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky rebel Cavalry, and permitted members thereof to go home.

Two hundred rebels, reported in the vicinity of the Hermitage, eleven miles from Nashville, attacked a camp of wood-choppers on the south side of the Cumberland River. A force has been sent out to capture them.

The story of FORREST's officers having crossed into Indiana, to excite the people to revolt, is discredited here.

About forty guerrillas entered Shelbyville, Ky., at 1 o'clock, this morning, stole seven horses from MILLESON's stables, and broke open the Branch Bank of Ashland; but, before they could ride off of its contents, they became alarmed at the proximity of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry and decamped. They have been depredating about here for the past two weeks. The rest of them were arrested and confined in Taylorsville jail until Friday. Not on Sunday. Rain comrades made an attack on the jail and released them.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Fights Near Snyder's Bluff—Rebels Repulsed by Regiments of Colored Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, April 6,

Vicksburgh advices of the 3d instant say that the rebels attacked Roach's Plantation at 3 o'clock on Friday morning. The plantation is situated seven miles above Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and is one of the largest in the State. It had extensive cotton works and splendid buildings, all of which were destroyed. One negro and four children were burned in the buildings. The First Mississippi Cavalry, (colored,) 600 strong, quartered near the plantation, maintained a fight with the rebels 6 o'clock in the morning, when they charged and repulsed the enemy, numbering 1,500 strong. Our loss was sixteen killed; the rebel loss is unknown, but ten killed and wounded were left in our hands. The plantation had been leased by the Government, and was being extensively worked by the lessee.

GARRISON's cavalry is ranging around FOSTER, and occasionally cutting off and capturing small squads. He is not strong enough to attack them in force.

The weather here and at Vicksburgh is warm, with occasional showers.

Gen. WEST is here, en route to join Gen. STEELE. Gen. COMBS is also here.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Varuna from New-Orleans—The Red River Expedition—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The steamer *Varuna*, from New-Orleans on March 29, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is not so late as that received from the same point, via Cairo, but the following details, taken in connection with letters to the St. Louis papers, will be found of interest:

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT HENDERSON'S HILL.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

When MICHAEL HAHN was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, instant, with a great blossoming of bunting, and a chorus of five thousand children, one Gilmore, one hundred guns, and two church bells, his bailiwick was larger than Rhode Island, but not so large as we wished it to be.

But his domains have now been magnified. You have heard how Fort De Russey was taken and Alexandria occupied. Thus was a long step in the right direction. But at the same time Gen. LEE, with the cavalry division, bearing the red flag, which the ladies of New-York gave him, marched from Brashear City to this point. The rebel army which lay in and near De Russey were flanked by this move, and fled eastwardly through Cheneyville toward Natchitoches, and the highways that led to Texas. Gen. LEE marched his force into Alexandria as rapidly as the roads would permit, but the rebels were two days ahead of him, and on the short road, and so they all escaped, save a few score of stragglers whom our cavalry picked up.

We arrived at Alexandria on Saturday last, and though we were disappointed at not having met and captured WALKER's division, we yet had the satisfaction of knowing that the rebel forces had been suddenly hustled out of that wide tract of Louisiana which lies between Bayou Boeuf and the Mississippi, never, we trust, to return.

On Monday last, the 21st, Gen. LEE, receiving information of a rebel force lying about eighteen miles above us, at or near Bayou Cotille, detached a portion of his division, under command of Col. T. J. LUCAS, of the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, to cooperate with a division of infantry from Gen. A. J. SMITH's army, under command of Gen. MOWER, in an expedition in that direction.

Moving early in the morning, our forces, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, in the advance, encountered the rebels at a bridge about thirteen miles above Alexandria, and after a sharp skirmish drove them about seven miles to the knob of land known as Henderson's Hill. It was in this skirmish that Col. H. B. BARNETT, of Gen. BANKS' staff, was wounded. His many friends in New-Orleans will be glad to know that though seriously shot just above the knee, the wound is not likely to be dangerous. With good care, we hope to have him in the saddle again in a short time. I need not tell many of your readers what an accomplished and gallant officer Col. BARNETT is, and how much his temporary disability is regretted.

Henderson's Hill was found to be a strong position, held by the Second Louisiana (rebel) Cavalry, with a Texan battery of four guns. The day had been doleful, the heavens above dripping dismally, and the earth beneath muddier than St. Charles-street above Tivoli Circle can ever hope to be. It was late in the afternoon, and our soaked soldiers might have been expected to go into camp, and the rebels doubtless thought they would; but they didn't—on the contrary, while the advance of the enemy in front, a detachment of the cavalry, the Sixteenth Indiana mounted infantry, under Lieut.-Col. REDFIELD and a section of Rawlin's Fifth United States Artillery, was sent to make a detour to the left, and, then to the enemy's rear. They marched sixteen miles through the dark and drizzle, and boldly placed themselves between the advance of DICK TAYLOR's infantry and the cavalry and artillery on Henderson's Hill, thus getting in *the rear of the latter.*

Swiftly and silently we thus advanced toward the outposts in rear of the rebel camp, reaching them about ten o'clock in the evening.

"Who goes there?" said a rebel.

"Reinforcements from DICK TAYLOR, to help you whip those damned Yankees in front of you!"

"All right—come on."

And so we came on, and in a moment more the rebel pickets were prisoners, sitting on the ground, dazed, disdied and done for. In the same way the outposts were captured, and the camp lay in our power. A house near by, in which the notorious BAILEY SMITH, spy and scout, with fifteen of his band, was indulging in a frugal supper of corn dodger and "shout," was next surrounded. Lieut.-Col. REDFIELD advanced and knocked at the door.

"Who's there?" said SMITH.

"Federals," was the reply.

SMITH sprang to the door like a tiger cat, and fired his revolver at the Colonel, but missed his aim. In a moment more a bullet from one of our rifles passed through his arm. In a moment more the whole party were captives.

In the meantime Capt. DOXEY, of the Sixteenth Indiana, with two companies, had entered the camp and captured two of the field guns of the battery and a part of the cavalry, with their horses. The Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry came up on his left, and completed the work. At the same time rebel reinforcements, which were really coming up from DICK TAYLOR's advance, were driven back by REDFIELD, and hearing that the camp had now been taken, TAYLOR took up his line of retreat. Next day our expedition returned, bringing with them about three hundred prisoners, four hundred horses, and the four cannon.

There is no more difficult and delicate task than the management of a night attack, and the officers and men who participated in this expedition deserve the highest praise. The troops of LEE's Cavalry Division which participated in this expedition were the Sixteenth Indiana and Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and a battalion of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry and the Fifth United States Artillery.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS—DESTRUCTION AND SEIZURE OF COTTON.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Saturday, March 26.

The junction of the armies of Gens. FRANKLIN and A. J. SMITH was effected day before yesterday. Today the latter column, with Gen. MOWER, as usual, in the lead, took up their line of march toward Shreveport.

FRANKLIN's men are not accustomed to marching, and being impeded by a large amount of baggage, have been much longer on the way than was expected. They have had no encounters with the enemy since leaving the vicinity of Franklin and Iberville.

Gen. BANKS and staff, Gen. STONE, Gen. ARNOLD, and Col. GRANT WILSON, arrived on the transport *Blackhawk*, on the 25th. We have now two vessels of that name here—one is the ship-of-war *Blackhawk*, which is, in official correspondence, said to be "all see," although she can hardly turn round in this narrow creek, and the other the well known packet of that name. One is the headquarters of Admiral FOSTER; the other that of the army dignitary, Gen. BANKS.

The operations are brought to something like a standstill by the unpleasant fact that there is not yet water enough to admit the heaviest class of gunboats freely. The *Eastport*, in trying to pass over to-day, grounded, where she now lies fast, with a line to the shore. The water in this stream is so uncertain that two hours may bring a rise, or it may be two weeks. Meantime the boats are all ready to take advantage of the first rise. FOSTER is afraid of reams and torpedoes, and does not like to risk himself five hundred miles up without plenty of vessels, and to spare.

There is no doubt that the enemy will retire before us as the army advances. The destruction of Shreveport and the capture of the river transports in the thing to be accomplished. Meanwhile Gen. DICK TAYLOR, with the Confederate Gen. WALKER, is loitering about Natchitoches, ready to abandon it so soon as we advance. SMITH will try and coax him into a fight, but will be careful to keep one eye on his base of operations and supply, which will be near the river. The roads run along by the river, so that the troops can march while their heavy baggage is transported by boats.

BUSINESS RESUMPTION.

The landing at Alexandria has never, perhaps, looked quite so animated as now, for, although in the olden time it was a place of considerable shipping importance, it had no such display of fine boats in its palmiest days. Twenty gunboats of all sorts, and thirty large transports, are at the levee to-day. The town is crowded with blue coats, and I observe that some of our officers are already on good terms with the fair women of the South. The few inhabitants that remain are of the type of the ancien régime, with not few of the city refinements to show off. The town itself is not attractive, the buildings being low and poor. There is but one hotel, that without name; one brick block of stores at all noticeable. The surrounding country, however, is as charming as the town is pensive. Riding out to the Bayou Rapide and beyond, the roadside is dotted with large, low, spreading houses, with fine grounds and evergreens. Many of the planters are exceedingly wealthy. The produce of one plantation we passed was 2,000 hogsheads of sugar, and others we saw of 2,500 bales of cotton yearly.

DESTRUCTION AND SEIZURE OF COTTON.

There is, of course, very little cotton or sugar now, compared with the former time. It is estimated that there were in Rapides Parish—one of the most wealthy—fifteen thousand bales of cotton stored on our arrival, part of which was in the road. The action of the navy in seizing it along the river, caused Gen. TAYLOR to burn large quantities, to prevent it being "stolen," (as he would say,) and five thousand bales have been burned in four days. As yet there has been no cotton shipped from this stream by private parties. Indeed, there is a strict blockade maintained at the mouth of the river, and we have understood that even Gov. YATES, of Illinois, was unable to force it. Nothing less than the Admiral's permission can get up.

By the way, there is something singular in the action of the navy in its course in reference to the subject of cotton. You are aware that they have been seizing all they could lay hands on, going out as far as six miles (when escorted by the army) to press teams to haul it in. Thus far not a bale, except this, has been shipped. They mark the cotton sometimes before, and sometimes after it is put on board. Some initiated genius, seeing the mystic letters C. S. A., U. S. N., misinterpreted them to mean "Cotton Stealing Association," United States Navy. Protection papers have been given to others till the fleet returns, when their cotton can be hauled on board.

Gen. BANKS, it is supposed, will allow trade to be reestablished here. There are 5 puppeteers in it. It will be for some time a military post. I should notice that Gen. BANKS' popularity with the loyal and semi-loyal people of Louisiana is very great. I have heard a hundred complimentary expressions as to his capacity and just conservatism from old slave owners. They can take BANKS, free labor and all.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated New-Orleans, March 28, says:

Last evening the steamboat *Lumsden* arrived from Alexandria, bringing twenty-three Confederate officers, captured in the fight of the 21st. They belong to the Second Louisiana Cavalry and the Crescent Artillery, and their names are as follows:

Capt. C. L. Elgee, Chief on Gen. Taylor's staff; Capt. Brussard, Lieut. Carmouche, Lieut.-Col. Blair, Adj. Sims, Lieut. A. C. Brussard, Lieut. Paul, Capt. Prudhomme, Lieut. E. T. Gibbs, Lieut. Hine, Lieut. Carpenter, Lieut. Drouguet, Major W. C. Brazeal, Lieut. Bibbey, Lieut. Ransom, Dr. Thompson, Lieut. A. S. Bonnur, Lieut. R. J. White, Lieut. D. M. Marvant, Lieut. R. N. Gould, Lieut. A. V. Carter, Lieut. J. D. Gunds, Capt. N. D. Calhoun.

The officers of the *Lumsden* report that neither in going to nor returning from Alexandria, was a single shot fired at them or hostile demonstration of any kind made.

To-day, many reports about the state of things in the Red River country are afloat. A gentleman just from there states, that as the Federals advance, the Confederates burn up all the cotton, so that it may not fall into Federal hands, and that at night the whole country is illuminated by the flames from the burning cotton.

The True Delta, of March 25, says:

From Mr. WILKINSON, clerk of the steamer *Laurel Hill*, from Alexandria yesterday, 1 A. M., we have later intelligence from our army at that place. We learn from Mr. WILKINSON that the gunboat *Eastman* and two others, names not recollected, had got above the shoals, bound for Shreveport.

The land forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH left Alexandria that Sunday morning, also en route for Shreveport.

We shall no doubt soon learn of some hot work in Southwestern Louisiana.

THE ELECTION.

From the New-Orleans Era, May 29.

The election of yesterday, for members of Constitutional Convention, resulted in a complete triumph of the Free-State Party. With few exceptions the regular Free-State ticket was elected in this parish; and in these exceptional cases the successful candidates are in favor of a Free Constitution.

We have no doubt the result is equally gratifying throughout the State.

The Copperheads were not in the field, though a few of them crept into the so-called "Citizens' ticket."

The sound flogging they received in the election of Feb. 22, convinced them of the hopelessness of their cause, and they did not venture upon another race with the Free State party.

It is with pride and pleasure that we record the fact that a full and complete victory has been achieved for a free Constitution.

The following named gentlemen were elected:

First Representative District—C. F. Bretz, Joseph Gorlinski, R. B. Bell, John Stumpf, W. T. Stocker, J. B. Schroeder and E. Murphy.

Second Representative District—Geo. A. Peddicord, F. B. Thorpe, W. R. Hire, Terrence Cosgr, J. J. Haley, Alfred C. Hills, Jos. H. Wilson, John Henderson, Jr., M. W. Murphy, J. H. Sinnet and P. K. O'Connor.

Third Representative District—John W. Towns, James Fuller, J. B. Terry, John Sullivan, John Fehr, O. W. Austin, Gen. Bowen, H. W. Watson and P. Hannan.

Fourth Representative District—Judge Duvall, R. King Cutler, E. J. Wenck, Alf. Shaw and Louis Gastinel.

Fifth Representative District—John Buckley, Jr.; J. F. Maniemat, Xavier Maurer, A. Mendivel and E. Able.

Sixth Representative District—Dr. M. F. Bonzano, Adolph Bailey, J. B. Rodil and M. F. Crozat.

Seventh Representative District—Judge R. K. Howell, M. D. Kavanagh, J. G. Bunn, and H. Millspaugh.

Eighth Representative District—G. H. Pagnel, J. A. Spellney and J. R. Cook.

Ninth Representative District—Ed. Hart, E. Goldman and Mann.

Tenth Representative District—W. B. Fish, George W. Grier, J. T. Barrett, James Dunne, C. W. Sheaffer, John Purcell, Ed. Flood, E. S. Abbott, J. L. Davis and Benjamin Campbell.

Algiers—W. A. Seymour and G. H. Flagg.

The total vote cast in the city and Algiers, as near as we could ascertain last night, is about 2,500. This, considering the fact that the weather was rainy and disagreeable, and that there was not opposition enough to the regular Free-State nominations to induce the people to go to the polls in such force as they would had the Copperheads put a ticket in the field, is very good indeed. When the returns from the country are all received, we think the total vote will amount to considerably more than the President's proclamation required to restore the State to the Union.

Fire at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 9.

At midnight of Wednesday, a fire broke out in Oil City, on Main-street, below the Post-office, and destroyed a block and a half of buildings. Among the property destroyed were, Wanderer's hardware, sheet-iron and tin shop, the St. Nicholas restaurant, and part of the blocks known as "Arcade" and "Mansion." No efforts were made to stop the progress of the fire, except pulling down buildings and oil sheets and putting wet blankets on the roofs. The Post-office was saved by pulling down the adjoining building above, or towards the Petroleum House. The amount of damage and insurance have not been ascertained.

From Northern Mexico.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 8.

Last Sunday night forty rebels landed on the wharf at Cape Lookout, and placed the keeper and his wife under guard. They destroyed all the oil, and exploded a keg of powder under each of the towers. The windows being open lessened the effects. Seventy feet of the stairway was destroyed and the lantern severely injured, so much so that it will take several days to repair. The steamer *City of Texas* arriving a few moments afterwards, the rebels skedaddled, supposing her to be a gunboat.

No news from Newbern.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Movement from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The Rebel Forces in Northern Texas.

SUFFERINGS OF THE UNION MEN.

THE LOYAL CHOCTAW CONVENTION.

Gen. Blunt Anxious to Make a Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SMITH, Ark., SUNDAY, March 27, 1864.

The question has received no legal settlement as to whom properly belongs the command of the Army of the Frontier. As to the position of that question you were advised in my last. Practically, however, it is solved by the issuance of an order directing all the regiments, the jurisdiction of which is questioned, to march to-day, to act, it is believed, in conjunction with the forces of BLUNT, moving up from Little Rock, and those of Gen. BANKS, moving up the Red River, toward Shreveport. The troops are moving under Gen. THAYER, the officers under command by SCHOFIELD. The former, consisting of the Second, Sixth and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, the Eighteenth Iowa, the First and Second Kansas Colored Regiments and the Third Kansas Battery (the guns of which were captured by GEN. BLUNT at the battle of Fort Wayne) comprise the troops now moving from this to Arkadelphia, where a junction is expected with Gen. STEELE.

The

The British Times, Saturday, April 21, 1855

AMUSEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

DRY GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING.

MEDICAL.

DENTISTRY.

FINANCIAL.

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Notice for Bidders not awarded on this day will be given (Saturday, April 9, 1864).

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars or the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 15, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount limit authorized on this day ($1,000,000 passed April 2, 1864).

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred shares of which Nov. 1, 1865, and Five hundred thereof thereafter Nov. 1, 1866.

The proposals will state the lowest or bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 6, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1864.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, interest and principal payable in gold. Subscriptions to the above must be made in sums of not less than fifty dollars, and interest will commence from date of payment. Duties on National currency, sending 5/20 per cent. will be allowed on gold bonds.

GEORGE SEIXAS, President.
E. G. SPAFFORD, Assistant Cashier.

CERTAIN STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York have undertaken to call a meeting of the stockholders, to be held on April 14th next, and it would seem from the call that the movers of the project contemplate an assault of very radical and revolting changes in the articles of association, or, failing the attempt to obtain such changes, to shake their stock, an entire breaking up of the organization.

The original and now existing articles of association were unanimously approved when made, are in entire conformity with the Act of Congress, and with the ordinary usages of such institutions, neither containing any extraordinary clauses or requirements, nor omitting any usual and necessary provisions. The number of the Board of Directors, the term of office until January, 1865, and the mode of filling vacancies, and the consequent continuance of a majority of the Board in office, and the entire control of the business of the corporation is vested in its Board of Directors, also in number, and to the Director is committed the selection, of a president. The latter we elect of shareholders, with the right to remove him by a two-third vote; as likewise the power of appointment and removal of the remaining officers and employees.

The Board of Directors have therefore, in pursuance of the authority to that effect vested in them by the Articles of Association, adopted a set of By-Laws, mostly upon a pattern prepared by the Treasury Department, and which are conceived to be in all respects suitable, and not unappropriate materials save in some unessential.

The present organization of affairs is satisfactory to the stockholders, management and control of the institution, free from all no defect or fault in the existing articles and By-Laws, or either of them, but in consequence of a difference between Mr. George Opdyke, the President of the Bank, and a majority of the Board of Directors, and especially between Mr. Opdyke and the Chairman of the Board, as to the views of the latter with the large minority of the Board), and the design of the movement in the interest of Mr. Opdyke, is supposed to be, to accomplish such a change in the Articles as to fix him in his position as President, free from any control of the Board of Directors. And, besides, to remove him from the power of control over the organization, removal and selection of the other officers and employees of the Bank; and, if that cannot be done, to break up and dissolve the institution.

We are advised that if the promoters of these plans could even succeed in obtaining a majority vote of a regular stockholders' meeting in their favor, such action would be without legal effect; because, at the next general meeting which has been called will be irregular and illegal; and, second, the proposed changes are inconsistent with the legal powers of control and management of the Bank which are vested in the Board of Directors, in virtue of the law itself, which even the stockholders cannot vary, or affect; and so, that the only effect of the success of Mr. Opdyke's party in obtaining a majority of the stockholders' meeting would be to throw the affairs of the Bank into litigation and confusion, to the great prejudice of the interests of the shareholders. But if the changes sought by Mr. Opdyke could be legally and efficiently accomplished, it seems to us quite clear that his success would to almost an equal degree prejudice the interests of the shareholders, because of the pecuniary embarrassment and loss which would result to the Bank from the personal confidence reposed in them as its executive managers, nor is due regard to their own pecuniary interests as stockholders to be aggregate amount of half a million dollars, were it possible to vacate their offices and to withdraw the control of this institution to the one-man power of Mr. Opdyke, as seems by the contract on his part.

If, therefore, Mr. Opdyke could succeed in giving legal effect to the plan, but we must say, since the institution is in the unusual position of subjecting its management to conditions favorable to the success or ruin of its stockholding would be out of the question.

As to the idea of breaking up or winding up the bank as Mr. Opdyke's dictation, because he finds he cannot have the other management to be executed in that event, the other stockholders to which to such a course, is, by reason of legal objections, impracticable, and not supposable that any action can lead only to litigation and loss.

We have thus presented the circumstances of the present crisis in the affairs of the Central National Bank, as we understand them, on the one hand, the views of Mr. Opdyke and, on the other hand, the grounds which have led to the rejection of the proposals which he has made to his party may present to the stockholders' meeting, the bank will be left as all other banks are left, to the unrestricted control and management of its Board of Directors; the company composed by the withdrawal of Mr. Opdyke from the position he has voluntarily filled, and the bank will be left to continue the operations of trade and business with which its stock was taken up.

We deem it hardly necessary to call public attention to the course which we feel should be taken, that any organization of the stockholders' meeting of the directors with which they are charged, will find a statement of these affairs to our columns yet in season to the information with which they are charged. Whether they succeed him entirely or not, and not such person as the directors should request that the subscribers of other officers may succeed him, in fact, in the control, and that is proposed by the contract to be vested in Mr. Opdyke, is a consequence that the bank was to be under the sole management, and that power himself.

Whether the present directors are the proper persons, their self-respect, their duty to the shareholders, may their every large pecuniary interests, to have themselves permitted them to concur in these notions of Mr. Opdyke, and with such diversity of views between them and him, the branch has naturally widened until the necessity of obtaining another president has become apparent. The undersigned have certainly neither desire or willingness to be considered as opposed to Mr. Opdyke, and for a verification of this you believe they need no voucher in this community, or among these stockholders. They have regretted the unfortunate disagreement which has happened, but cannot feel that it is in any respect their fault. It was with reluctance that they came to the conclusion that the substantial interests of the Bank absolutely demanded a change of its Presidency, and they had hoped that any pressing offensive force in a compulsory removal of their president officer might be obviated by his resignation; but that hope being disappointed, an alternative is left to them.

The present attempt of Mr. Opdyke (in lieu of greater) submission for the time to the constituted authority of the Corporation, another year, to himself if really aggrieved, or if a majority of the stockholders should manifest to be found in his favor, that redress for which full opportunity would be afforded at the next annual election) to make radical changes in the articles of association, and to give to the management a feature of discussion which is unprecedented, it seems to us, equally in bad taste, and regardless of the substantial interests of the Bank and its stockholders.

If you concur in our general view, or any element to enable us to the representation of your stock at the general meeting, please to inform us, by a memory enclosed envelope, addressed to this office, in an abstract of the names and number of shares held by you, and authorize it to vote of us especially as you may desire.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
C. C. V. GRANT,
DAVID DOWS,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
E. H. WILDE,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding these certificates are requested to bring them to this office, on or before the 6th and 15th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be prepared to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT G. BOYD, Register.

THE ROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—Capital $1,000, shares of $50 each.—Books of subscription are open at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, where maps and pamphlets may be had. The Board of Directors will meet on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, when the Treasurer will receive the first installment of 10 per cent. on each share subscribed. By order of the Board.

ROBERT MORRIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BULLION

BANKING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

SHARES, FULL STOCK, $50 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $25 EACH.

RESERVED IN THE TREASURY, 50,000 SHARES.

PROPERTY,

7,211 claims, equal to 121,700 feet, in the Gregory, Bobtail, Briggs and many other equally valuable lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, and, in addition, a valuable water-power of 2,400 feet on Clear Creek.

Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM E. DUNCAN, New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
JOHN A. DIX, New-York.
EDWARD D. WESLEY, New-York.
HENRY E. ELLIOTT, New-York.
CHARLES T. CROMWELL, New-York.
STILLMAN WITT, of Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

PRESIDENT,
EDWARD D. WESLEY.

TREASURER,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY,
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

50,000 Shares of the Stock remain to be sold at Ten Dollars each.

Books will be open on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the office of JEROME, EGGS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital.....$2,000,000.

80,000 Shares, Par $25.

OFFICERS:

President,
WM. G. MOOREHEAD.

Vice-President,
GEORGE J. FORREST.

Secretary,
HENRY D. MOORE, Pennsylvania State Treasurer.

Treasurer,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York.

WILLIAM G. MOOREHEAD,
Of the firm of Jay Cook & Co., Philadelphia.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Penn. Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr.,
Of the firm of W. Hunter, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia.
GEO. J. FORREST, of the firm of Forrest & Frost, N.Y.
A. W. SPENCER,
Of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.
Superintendent of Mines,
WILLIAM KENDRICK.

The property which this Company is located in the Township of Preston (formerly Hardy), and consists of 1,000 acres of land, about 2,000 acres of which are exclusively coal lands, lying within the great Mahoney Coal Basin of the middle anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. It projects in range with the Girard lands of the city of Philadelphia, the Brock estate, and other large and productive coal properties of the coal region.

The large Collieries owned by this Company have all the usual necessary real and personal property, consisting in part of first-class breakers, machinery, miners' houses, mine cars, horses, mules, &c.

The Company is entirely free from debt of any kind.

It is estimated that the Company's Colliery will earn during the nine months ending the 31st of December next, at least fifteen per cent. net upon the capital. It will pay a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the 1st of July next, and in all probability one of 5 per cent on the 1st of October following.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Company's facilities for transportation are by Mineral Railroad, connecting with Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, distance 114 miles from Philadelphia; also by Mahoney and Broad Mountain Railroad, (which runs through the entire length of the estate,) distance 97 miles from Philadelphia.

The Collieries of these roads now rent to each colliery agreed or located on the lands.

We are authorized to receive subscriptions for the limited number of 10,000 shares of the stock of the above Company at par, which in all that will be offered for subscription in New-York.

We have no hesitation whatever in calling the attention of our friends and the public to this property.

The books will be open at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April instant.

FEARING & DALTON,
No. 44 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

ARMENIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
Office No. 77 Cedar-st.

100,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR $5 EACH,

issued for the purchase of the property and working capital of the Company.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $3 each, are authorized, and will close positively on the 15th inst. Subscribers will be required to make personal liability, will be received at the office of the Company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.

JEREMIAH LODER, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
G. FURMAN, LEWIS B. LODER,
GUSTAV A. SACCHI.

Counsel—LOEBE & POMEROY.

G. FURMAN, Secretary.

MINING STOCKS.

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York," is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 3 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, canal-boats, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may be ready to let to the Government to carry freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Second Jacksonville and Chester Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 30 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent, and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and others, dated January 1, 1857, and that all on that date interest on the bonds will cease.

E. P. JESUP & CO.,
Agents for Louisville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 6, 1864.

THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' Bank (Banking Association Poughkeepsie,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the receipt of dividends of said bank, and has complied with the requirements of the Act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

R. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Insurance Company at Hartford, New-York and Boston, and will be paid on and after the 15th inst.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Third-av., corner 14th-st.

Banking-house open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, and on all sums exceeding that amount to the limit allowed by law. Interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 23 MARket-st., corner Pike.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Dividends declared on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES G. STONEHILL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
ERNST R. CORNELIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COUNTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,—
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

E. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 14 Bowling Green,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., for delivering at the store of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when required.

The Beef to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed on by the undersigned.

225,000 pounds fine quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated by the undersigned.

75,000 barrels first quality extra superfine flour, viz., St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full-lined and bound coopers.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well cleaned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to full hoop-lines.

150,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, white sun bearers; the samples to be seen at their store.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered hand-lined flour barrels.

30,000 pounds carefully selected PEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Soudanese, ½ Colored; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and shop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and shop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

10,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE WINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, two Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be. To be put up in half-barrels of twenty-two gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from pure materials. Free resin (dry), or talcic glass, or other adulteration, to leave no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., and the packing and will also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

12,500 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and no leaky hoops.

15,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as delivered, and ground and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of May, 1864, to be put up in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, as required, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, packed in boxes. Examples of Flour, Corn-Meal, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in describing precisely with all the terms above, how to have complied with, and containing the written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of fifty per cent. of the amount of the above proposal to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be here after designated, must be plainly marked on every package, and no package will be estimated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the same their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and approved upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, Inspector of Flour, or some one of the Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be lawful at the time of delivery.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in the City of New-York, Harness complete.

Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply and the shortest time in which they can deliver it.

All proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Quartermaster-Gen.

TO ROAD AND FENCE MAKERS.

Proposals will be received until noon on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for grading and making the roads in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Williamsbridge, Westchester County.

Also, for furnishing materials in part, and making several miles of fence on said grounds.

The engineer will be on the grounds Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th inst., to give any information desired; after which, further information and specifications can be obtained from the undersigned, at Williamsbridge, or W. CLIFT, Comptroller, No. 49 East 34th-st., opposite Harlem Railroad Depot.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in the contrabands. Brogans (russet, &c.) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Caps, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woollen socks.

Wood screws, Nos. 8 and 10, white linen thread.

Linen seamless buttons, large buttons for coats.

White persuasion buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

A card for all bids should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

A Good Character will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, by the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

by the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must give names, sailing, and capacity of vessel, quantities of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which they relate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of THURSDAY, April 14, for the construction of Sewers in the following-named streets, viz.: In Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventh-avenue; also in Fifty-seventh, from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth-street, with a branch in Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattanville. See Plans and Specifications at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, Arsenal building, Fifth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

CALVERT VAUX, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Croton Aqueduct Board, until FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, when they will be publicly opened, for excavating and casting about twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet of bluestone flagging, required for the terraces of the gate-houses of the new reservoir. Plans and specifications for the same can be seen on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
April 4, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Croton Aqueduct Board, until FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, when they will be publicly opened, for excavating and casting about twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet of bluestone flagging, required for the terraces of the gate-houses of the new reservoir. Plans and specifications for the same can be seen on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
April 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minnesota, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (61) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with respect to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up-stairs).

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN E. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their articles without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., every day, until the 20th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Com. on Machinery.

MARCH 15, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.

ELLEN E. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "Metropolitan Fair, New-York," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Corresponding Secretaries will receive address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondence will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 58 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS Having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN E. STRONG, Treasurer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $302 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and marine corps, authorized the 10th inst. to recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and marine corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty:—$100 Down, upon it being duly mustered into the service.

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy.....$302
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$302

ANY PERSON OBTAINING AND ENLISTING RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	13 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	26 per month.
Coal-passers	16 per month.
Seamen	16 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	17 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In no case will the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, transferees of claims and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City, viz.:

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 366 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 Rivington-st.
ACTG-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 166 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines, County Bounty Rooms, No. 15 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Supervisor.
WILLIAM B. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway,
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	275 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made personally at the office of the Committee.

Any person procuring a recruit for the army or navy at this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Supervisor,
WILLIAM B. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best Manilla, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, square flour bags, to hold 50, 25, and 12½ pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 120, 122 and 122 Broad-

The New-York Times, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

Preparations for the Approaching Campaign.

Rules, Orders and Regulations Issued to the Men.

Promotions, Discharges, &c.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMERS.

Receipts for the Day $69,741 17.

The Grand Concert at the Union-Square Building.

The Antiquities of the Knickerbocker Kitchen.

SUNDAY DAY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Terrible and Fatal Conflagration on Canal-st.

Destruction of Property Estimated at $500,000.

Two Firemen Killed and Many Injured.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Arrest of Supposed Incendiaries.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Arrest of Supposed Incendiaries.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—SATURDAY, April 9.

Arrived.

Cleared.